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"SEC. 38. *Exceptions and limitations as to city of New York.*—Sections 20 to 38, inclusive, of this article shall not be construed to affect, alter, or repeal laws now in force relating to the board of health of the city of New York nor the sanitary code duly adopted and now in force in such city."

Tuberculosis—Reporting of Cases of—Disinfection. (Chap. 559, Act of May 17, 1913.)

SEC. 13. Sections 320 and 322 of such chapter [chap. 45, Consolidated Laws], are hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 320. *Reports of tuberculosis by physicians and others.*—Tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. It shall be the duty of every physician in the State of New York to report, by telephone or in person or in writing on a form to be furnished as hereinafter provided, the name and address of every person known by said physician to have tuberculosis to the health officer of the city, town, or village in which said person resides or may be within 24 hours after such fact comes to the knowledge of said physician. It shall also be the duty of the chief officer having charge for the time being of any hospital, dispensary, asylum, or other similar private or public institution to report the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed if known, the previous address of every patient having tuberculosis who comes into his care or under his observation within 24 hours thereafter.

"Any physician may report the name and address of any person coming under his observation who appears to be suffering from tuberculosis to the health officer of the city, town, or village in which such person is, and the health officer shall thereupon take such steps as may be prescribed by the sanitary code.

"Each registrar of vital statistics shall promptly report to the health officer the name and address of every person reported to him as having died from tuberculosis. The health officer shall ascertain whether such person has been previously reported as having tuberculosis by the physician signing the death certificate, and if it appears that such physician has not so reported such person the health officer shall call the attention of such physician to the provisions of this section. In case of repeated violations of the provisions of this section by any physician the health officer shall report such repeated violations to the board of health or other local health authorities, who shall cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce the penalty provided for such violation."

"SEC. 322. *Protection of records.*—It shall be the duty of every health officer of a city, town, or village to cause all reports made in accordance with the provisions of section 320, and also all results of examinations showing the presence of the bacilli of tuberculosis, made in accordance with the provisions of section 321, to be recorded in a register, of which he shall be the custodian. Such register shall not be open to inspection by any person other than the health authorities of the State and of the said city, town, or village; and said health authorities shall not permit any such report or record to be divulged so as to disclose the identity of the person to whom it relates, except as may be authorized in the sanitary code."

SEC. 14. Section 324 of such chapter, as amended by chapter 240 of the laws of 1909 and chapter 427 of the laws of 1910, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 324. *Health officer to direct disinfection, cleansing, or renovation.*—When notified of the vacation of any apartments or premises, as provided in section 323 thereof, the local health officer or one of his assistants or deputies shall, within 24 hours thereafter, visit said apartments or premises and shall order and direct that, except for purposes of cleansing or disinfection, no infected article shall be removed therefrom until properly and suitably cleansed or disinfected, and all apartments or premises shall be disinfected, cleansed, or renovated in order that they may be ren-

dered safe and suitable for occupancy as prescribed by the sanitary code. If the health authorities determine that disinfection is sufficient to render them safe and suitable for occupancy, such apartments or premises, together with all infected articles therein, shall immediately be disinfected by the health authorities at public expense: *Provided, however,* That in any locality which in the judgment of the State commissioner of health may be considered a resort for persons having tuberculosis, such disinfection may in the discretion of the health authorities be done by such health authorities at the expense of the owner of the premises. Should the health authorities determine that such apartments or premises are in need of thorough cleansing and renovation, a notice in writing to this effect shall be served upon the owner or agent of said apartments or premises, and said owner or agent shall thereupon proceed to the cleansing or renovating of such apartments or premises in accordance with the instructions of the health authorities, and such cleansing and renovation shall be done at the expense of said owner or agent. The public health council shall include in the sanitary code regulations defining the methods and precautions to be observed in disinfecting, cleansing, or renovating premises under the provisions of this section. In any case in which the owner is liable for the expense of such disinfection, cleansing, or renovation by or pursuant to the provisions of this section, such expense if not paid shall be a first lien upon such property, real or personal, so disinfected, cleansed, or renovated, having preference over all other liens and incumbrances whatever. If the lien is against real property, it may be foreclosed in the manner prescribed in section 32 of the public-health law; if the lien is against personal property it may be foreclosed in the manner prescribed in sections 206 to 209, inclusive, of the lien law."

Communicable Diseases—Control of Dangerous and Careless Patients. (Chap. 559, act May 17, 1913.)

SEC. 15. Such chapter [chap. 45, Consolidated Laws] is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section, to be section 326a, to read as follows:

"SEC. 326a. *Control of dangerous and careless patients.*—Whenever a complaint shall be made by a physician to a health officer that any person is afflicted with any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease or is a carrier of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, or other infectious disease and is unable or unwilling to conduct himself and to live in such a manner as not to expose members of his family or household or other persons with whom he may be associated to danger of infection, the health officer shall forthwith investigate the circumstances alleged. If he shall find that any such person is a menace to others, he shall lodge a complaint against such person with a magistrate, and on such complaint the said person shall be brought before such magistrate. The magistrate after due notice and a hearing, if satisfied that the complaint of the health officer is well founded and that the person is a source of danger to others, may commit him to a county hospital for tuberculosis or to any other hospital or institution established for the care of persons suffering from any such disease or maintaining a room, ward, or wards for such person. Such person shall be deemed to be committed until discharged in the manner authorized in this section. In making such commitment the magistrate shall make such order for payment for the care and maintenance of such person as he may deem proper.

"The chief medical officer of the hospital or other institution to which any such person has been committed, upon signing and placing among the permanent records of such hospital or institution a statement to the effect that such person has obeyed the rules and regulations of such hospital or institution for a period of not less than 60 days, and that in his judgment such person may be discharged without danger to the health or life of others, or for any other reason stated in full which he may deem adequate and sufficient, may discharge the person so committed. He shall report each